

FRANCO-AMERICANS BREAK Foe's LINE

Three-Mile Additional Penetration North of Chateau-Thierry; Many Prisoners Taken

LATEST THRUST, IN WHICH CHATEAU THIERRY WAS TAKEN, MAY RESULT IN DESTRUCTION OF HUN ARMIES

MACHINE GUNS OF THE ALLIES DO TERRIFIC EXECUTION—LOSSES OF THE TEUTONS KNOWN TO BE ENORMOUS—ENTIRE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE MARNE NOW CLEARED OF GERMANS—RETREATING ENEMY HARRASSED AT EVERY STEP

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—1 P. M.—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau-Thierry. The French and Americans driving the spearhead toward the northeast have already advanced five kilometers (3 1-10 miles) at various places. The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said that they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77's. Previous to the breaking of the German lines the allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as the allied reinforcements arrived. The German losses were terrible.

(By the Associated Press.) Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60-mile front, running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors. Further goodly-sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops, and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter-attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians. Chateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the villages of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands. (Continued on Page Ten.)

17,000 CAPTIVES FOR U. S. TROOPS ON THE MARNE

NEW FLANKING MOVE BY FOCH NOW EXPECTED

BLOW TO BE STRUCK FROM RHEIMS SECTOR

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totaled by count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday, received tonight by the war department, capture of 500 guns also is announced. Despite counter-attacks and rear guard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Commelles, Euse St. Albain and Machy had been entered by the Americans before 1 o'clock Saturday morning. Breaking down the resistance of the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne, American troops have continued their advance and taken many additional prisoners, says General Pershing's communique for yesterday, received today by the war department. The communique follows: "Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance."

GREAT GAINS FOR THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS ON RHEIMS SECTORS

PARIS, July 21.—Important gains by the French, American, Italian and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Rheims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. The headquarters of the First Army and the Second Army have taken a considerable section north of Chateau-Thierry has been cleared of the Germans, and St. Euphrasie and Rethel, southwest of Rheims, have been captured. BRITAIN, July 21.—(Via London, July 21.)—French fighting developed this evening between the Aisne and the Oise, according to the late German official statement. "On the front between the Aisne and the Marne," the statement adds, "French attacks have been unsuccessful."

Three Dead; 59 Missing In Crew of the Torpedoed San Diego

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department announced today that three men are known to be dead, 47 are missing and 12 are unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States cruiser San Diego last Friday off the Long Island coast. The men unaccounted for are believed to have been on leave. (Continued on Page Nine.)

Enemy Submarine Bombs Coast And Sinks Ocean Going Barges

Crews of 41 Persons Escape in Lifeboats—Several Wounded, But Only One Seriously—John Botovich, an Austrian, Loses Arm, Torn Away by Shell Fragment—U-Boat Unsuccessfully Attacked by Hydroplanes

ORLEANS, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge for only a moment to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow, numbering 41, and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. This happened to be John Botovich, an Austrian, of the crew of the tug. His right arm near the shoulder was torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad, and were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone, but the others were light, being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England. The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German guns permitted the escape of the crews.

The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland Light, at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach, from which the flashes of the gun and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

The survivors of the tow, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast guard station, communication with which by telephone, under navy regulations, was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the Cape. Botovich and another man from one of the barges, both of whose arms had been injured, were removed to the private hospital of Dr. James McHugh. Later Botovich was taken to a hospital in Boston. The survivors lost all their personal effects and some of them who were having their heads and splashed when the U-boat appeared, came ashore in their night clothing.

The tug Perth Amboy, with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning, when the U-boat, of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later and without warning to the crew a shell struck the second barge amidships. The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boat. Capt. J. H. Tapley of the tug had sounded the alarm as soon as the U-boat was sighted, and ordered the barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile hits on the tug had set her afire, but she stood by her barges to the finish. The third barge in the line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole Cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships, however, appeared to be in the vicinity, and the exhibition of German gunnery went on methodically. Then two hydro-airplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs, but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydroplanes. They did not fire, however, and a moment later submerged.

The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Hardly had they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were held where they were by a load of stones, one of which was being making an effective anchor.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in abandoning the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat intended to carry only five persons and all the craft were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire. Several men were killed in the fighting and the rest of the men were taken to the rescue of the crews and towed the small boats to shore. The men of the Perth Amboy, who stood by their ship until it was ablaze from bow to stern, were taken off by life boats from the coast guard station.

The tug was still trying to find vulnerable spots in the Perth Amboy and the remaining barge when the hydro-airplanes again approached. At sight of the planes the submarine again submerged and did not reappear. The three women and five children did not suffer physical harm though the children were in a small boat. Among the children was an 11 year old boy, who at the first sign of battle grabbed an American flag and shook it defiantly toward the U-boat. The lad was still clinging to the colors held proudly above.

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Quentin Roosevelt Buried With Military Honors by Germans on Spot Where He Fell

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by the Wolff bureau correspondent, follows: "On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battle planes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines, one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots, near the village of Chambray, ten kilometers north of the Marne."

"GRAND TO SEE THE AMERICANS IN ACTION," WRITES FRENCHMAN

PARIS, July 21.—"The finest thing of the combat was the dash of the Americans," writes Lieutenant Entraygues, the special correspondent at the front for the Temps, in describing the opening of the great counter-offensive. "It was a fine thing to see those grand fellows, with their tunics thrown off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, wading the rivers with the water to their shoulders and throwing themselves on the Boche like bulldozers."

"Anyone who has seen such a sight," he goes on, "knows what the American army is good for, henceforth and to the end of the war. At the sight of these men magnificent in their youth, physically strong, good temper and dash, the Germans fled with every leg or surrendered without awaiting the order to throw away their arms and take off their suspenders, which is the first thing a prisoner is told to do in order that he may be compelled to keep his hands employed and out of mischief."

"The Germans hurried toward our line gripping their trousers, bagging and mud with terror. "Would that every mother in France had a son in the war could see that one sight. They would have seen themselves reversed and it would have been some consolation to them in their sorrow."

TWO AVIATORS MEET DEATH IN TAIL SPIN

PORT WORTH, Tex., July 21.—Two flying instructors stationed at Carruthers Field were killed in a head-on collision today near Benbrook flying field. The dead, Lieutenant Robert Varnall Snyder of Elkhart, N. Y.; Lieutenant Olaf John Tanner, Moorhead, Minn.

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY WILL SOON RESIGN

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian premier, and his cabinet, has resigned, according to private advices from Vienna reaching Sunday's Berliner Tageblatt. It is added that it is assumed in Belgrade circles that the emperor this time will accept the resignation.

MET AN AWFUL END.

Special Dispatch to The Intelligencer. STERRENVILLE, Ohio, July 21.—Lloyd Odell, seventeen, son of city councilman Elvin Odell, was fatally injured here today when he walked from behind a street car into a rapidly moving horse and buggy. The shaft of the buggy was driven through his neck. He walked to a nearby store, where he died within ten minutes.

THIERRY THE CORNERSTONE OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE IS NOW CAPTURED

BRITISH TROOPS ARE THROWN IN THE FRAY

Brasles Also Taken By the French in Advance North of the Marne

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—(Moon)—Chateau-Thierry, the cornerstone of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning, when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them. The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from the allied divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American and British all participating in thrusts which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander-in-chief. The German position in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw. In the course of the night reconnaissances were effected by the French to test the strength of the German position and shortly after dawn the allied reconnoissance became an accomplished fact.

LONDON, July 21.—The French have taken the town of Brasles, on the north bank of the Marne, according to advices received here. The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne. West of Rheims, where the British (Continued on Page Ten.)

U. S. FLAG US



2,167 PRISONERS FOR ITALIANS IN THE ALBANIA OFFENSIVE

ROME, July 21.—Franco-Italian troops again have taken up their advance in Albania. Again on Saturday, says the Italian war office statement today, "Point Iozzi on the crest of Mali Silvano, in the bend of the Devoli river, south of Elbasan was captured. Up to July 19, 1,167 prisoners and 26 guns were captured. "The Russian Central executive committee, in the person of its president accepts the decision of the Ural regional council as being regular."

CASUALTY LISTS DO NOT INCLUDE U. S. LOSSES IN THE BIG BATTLE

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 953 during the week compared with 647 the previous week, and aggregated 12,716 with the inclusion of today's army list of 129 and the marine corps list of 26. While the week's total casualties were the largest announced for any week since American troops have been on the battle fronts, it is unlikely that any of the casualties which have resulted from the heavy fighting in which the Americans have been participating since last Monday, are included in the totals. The process of transmitting the names by cable from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France and the notifying of relatives in this country after a careful checking up of the records is slow. In the 12,716 casualties, total deaths, including 251 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 3,199—army men 4,421; marines, 778. The wounded aggregated 6,941—army men, 5,817; marines, 1,124. These missing, including prisoners, total 675—army men, 533; marines, 82. Of the week's increase, 781 were army men and 202 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 427, compared with 259 the previous week, the wounded numbered 465, compared with 307 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners, 81, compared with 81 the previous week.